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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Next Problem

THE fighting has stopped in Korea and the military commitments of the armistice are now in the course of being carried out by both sides. If this was the sum total of the Korean problem its early solution could be confidently forecast. But ahead lies the political conference, the express purpose and functions of which have yet to be defined. While the parties who formulated the armistice plan clearly intended that this conference should explore the question of the future of Korea and endeavour to reach an agreement on measures for bringing about its unification, rehabilitation and political stability, the possibility of the discussions being broadened to include related Far East problems has not been ruled out. The position may become clarified when the United Nations General Assembly meets in the middle of next month. The political conference must have an approved agenda and the General Assembly is probably the most suitable body to draw it up. One difficulty, however, is that Communist China is not directly represented on the Assembly, and the Peking Government, quite obviously, is going to participate in the political conference.

PEKING'S views on what subjects the conference should embrace are as yet unknown, but it is highly likely the Chinese Communists favour consideration of the government's future international status. Moreover, it is a line which can expect to receive the support of Soviet Russia and the rest of the Communist bloc in the General Assembly. One prospect, therefore, is that the Communists in the Assembly will attempt to confuse the main issues on which the Korean political conference should devote its attention with other subjects of much wider implication and significance. The simple answer to the question of the future Korea is that the original United Nations plan for its unification be put into effect, but it must be confessed the prospects of this being accepted are extremely remote. The United Nations, naturally, will stand firmly on approved principles at the political conference, but beyond that assurance there is no guide as to the prospects of its success.

Communications

UNESCO last week published an interesting report that has been written for it by Mr Francis Williams on "Transmitting World News." It is a study of telecommunications and the flow of news between countries. Mr Williams surveys the various recent technical advances in radio transmission, multiple address newscasts, leased wire services, and facsimile and telephoto services. He urges that the time has come for a thorough re-examination of principles and practices. The subject is eminently one for international discussion, and Mr Williams suggests that the International Telecommunications Conference should set up a consultative committee on which should sit representatives of newspaper organizations and news agencies. There are many obstacles besides the obsolete "fate" structure, some of them arising from technical backwardness or conservatism, others from nationalistic bias. Perhaps by the time the next International Telegraph and Telephone Conference is held in 1954 or 1955 opinion may have become focused on the desired reforms. Mr Williams' report is an excellent introduction.

Communist China's Admission To The UN BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE IS "WAIT AND SEE"

London, July 28.

Britain will wait to see whether Communist China shows signs of wanting a genuine settlement of Eastern problems before giving renewed backing to Peking's claim for admission to the United Nations Organisation, an authoritative source here said today.

The British Government, which has recognised the Peking Government and in the past has pressed for her membership of the United Nations, is explaining her present attitude in current consultations with the United States. These consultations, designed to achieve a common Anglo-American approach to the Korean political conference and the United Nations debate on August 17, are being conducted through the diplomatic channel.

Britain switched from support of Communist China's admission to the United Nations to abstention on the question in the General Assembly after Chinese "volunteers" entered the Korean war on North Korea's side.

The British Government still holds that world recognition of the Peking regime is a prerequisite to a lasting peace in the East.

Its attitude towards Communist China is based on its belief of the necessity of accepting the Peking regime as the only authority in China and not on an expression of approval of Communist government.

Britain feels nevertheless that while the issue is still in dispute between itself and the American-led nations refusing to recognise China, there is something to be said for basing her actions on Peking's attitude to current problems.

Further support for this attitude is found in the understanding in London of America's position on the question. It is appreciated here that the American people who have lost so much in the Korean war would react bitterly to any suggestion that they should now grant recognition to the nation which most abetted the aggressors.

For these reasons the question of Peking's admission to the United Nations will not surface either in the General Assembly or at the Korean political conference on British initiative. If the Communist delegates at the General Assembly force the question to a vote, Britain will probably abstain.—Reuter.

MINISTER TO ATTEND

London, July 28.
Mr R. A. Butler, Acting Prime Minister, said today Britain's representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York on August 17 to consider the situation arising from the Korean armistice would certainly be a minister.

Mr Butler, who was replying to a question in the House of Commons, added: "It will naturally be our wish that the Minister of State, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, should, if possible, attend."

Mr Lloyd has represented Britain at previous United Nations meetings.

Mr Arthur Henderson, Labour, asked for an assurance that the British delegation would work to a United Nations common policy and not on national policies.

Mr Butler said he realised the importance of this suggestion but the composition of the agenda, its terms of reference and so forth, must be worked out at the General Assembly itself. But he would draw the British delegates attention to the point raised.—Reuter.

Mrs Barbara Castle, Labour, said that according to press reports today, the United States had promised President Rhee it would walk out of the political conference if it were not satisfied with the attitude of the Communist delegates.

She asked for an assurance that the British Government would not be a party to any such move.

Mr Butler replied: "We have a certain amount of difficulty in keeping pace with the variety of statements on these matters in the last few days."

"All I know is that the British Government is determined to see this conference a success and that it should come to a logical and just conclusion."—Reuter.

Found Innocent After 18 Years In Prison



GASPERI RESIGNS

Rome, July 28.

The pro-Western Government of Premier Alcide De Gasperi fell today when the Italian Chamber of Deputies failed to vote confidence in the 72-year-old statesman and he was forced to resign.

The official vote was 282 to 263 against De Gasperi with 37 deputies abstaining—a factor which added to the Premier's defeat.

President Einaudi will begin consultations with Party leaders at 10 a.m. tomorrow to find some one to form a new Government.

Diplomats in Rome said that De Gasperi's defeat was a serious blow to the entire Western alliance. It leaves Italy, the southern anchor of NATO, without a government and in its worst postwar political crisis.

De Gasperi made an unsuccessful plea in the Assembly today for support for his Government on the basis of its foreign and conservative domestic policies.

The Monarchists and Neo-Fascists combined 69 votes against De Gasperi.

The Communists and left-wing Socialists on the other side of the House also voted en bloc against him.—United Press.

Carlo Corbisiero was tried and found guilty at the Avellino Assizes in 1935 of the murder by shooting of two citizens, Modestino and Angelo Guerriero. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Now, after he has served eighteen years in prison, the Naples Assizes have re-opened the case against him and he has been proved innocent of the crime. Enrico Mansi, who was connected with the case, is reported to have confessed to the murder on his deathbed, and stated that Corbisiero was many miles away at the time of the crime.—London Express.

Revolt In Tibet

Calcutta, July 28.

The eastern Tibetan province of Kham rose in revolt against the Chinese Communist forces, according to reports reaching here from Kalimpong.

Chinese reinforcements were reported to have been rushed from Lhasa to end the clashes between the Chinese troops and the Khambas. Nearly a year ago, Kham had flared up, and the Khambas had been driven back only after heavy bloodshed.

The unrest was understood to be due to the restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities. The food shortage in Tibet and the Communist curb of the Dalai Lama's powers were believed to have revived the earlier grievances.

Strict security measures were adopted in other Tibetan towns, the reports said. A number of influential Tibetan leaders were asked to proceed to Lhasa to discuss the situation. The Khambas, who are reputed to be the most warlike of the Tibetans.—France Press.

\$1,750 IN FINES IMPOSED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT Hongkong Newspaper Offers Apologies

Police Fire On Car Driver

Berlin, July 28.
East Berlin police dragged the driver of a West Berlin car into East Berlin yesterday after firing a volley of machine-gun shots. West Berlin police said last night. The driver was injured. By splintered glass.

The car was about to leave the Eastern sector of the city on the French sector border.

The driver whose name was not given by West Berlin police returned to the Western sector yesterday afternoon with his arm bandaged. He said he had received first aid treatment at the East Berlin police station when his identity was checked.

He had visited East Berlin police headquarters before the incident to obtain a permit to travel by car through East Berlin. The driver said East Berlin police did not tell him why he was shot at and detained for more than four hours.—Reuter.

Fines were imposed on the Tiger Standard, Ltd., proprietors and publishers of the newspaper Hongkong Tiger Standard, of 179 Wanchai Road, the Sing Tao Jih Pao, Ltd., printers, of 177 Wanchai Road, and Leslie Sung, acting editor, of 179 Wanchai Road, for contempt of court by the Full Court comprising the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice T. J. Gould and the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice C. W. Reece this morning.

Two articles published in the paper of July 15 and 16 referring to the case of suspected murder were said to have constituted contempt.

2,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS TRAPPED

Hue, Indo-China, July 29.

About 10,000 Vietnamese troops were closing in last night on 2,000 fiercely resisting Vietminh Communist troops trapped in a rich rice-growing area 28 miles northwest of the Indo-Chinese port of Hue.

The French news agency reported that the two imprisoned Vietminh battalions were making frantic efforts to break out of the French ring. Climax of the battle was expected last night or at dawn today.

Record Flight By Jet Bomber

London, July 29.

Three sets of calculations were made by the United States Air Force here yesterday to establish that a B-47 jet bomber flying from Limestone, Maine, to Fairford, western England, had broken the unofficial world record for a trans-Atlantic flight with an average speed of 615 miles an hour.

The first figure was put at 600 miles per hour. This was changed a few minutes later to 613 and finally after one more calculation it was settled at 615.

The bomber, piloted by Colonel James M. Smith, of Austin, Texas, made the flight in four hours and 46 minutes, an Air Force spokesman said. It beat the time and speed average of another B-47 which made the same trip in June in five hours and 22 minutes at an average speed of 575 miles an hour.

The distance covered was 3,125 miles. Conditions were "fairly favourable."

Last August a British Canberra jet bomber made the shorter crossing (2,072 miles) from Gander, Newfoundland, to Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, in three hours and 28 minutes at an average speed of 603 miles an hour. Yesterday's trip was a routine flight.—Reuter.

Bomb-Thrower Was Also A Baby-Sitter

Tel-Aviv, July 28.

A 16-year-old boy turned down an invitation to help blow up the Soviet Legation here in February because he was baby-sitting, a military court at Sarafand army camp heard today.

A police officer told the court that Yeshafat Givon had confessed to bombing the Czech Legation last December and setting fire to a Russian car. But he said that on the night the Soviet Legation was blown up he had to stay at home to take care of his younger brother, while his parents were out.

The next day Givon's father told him: "What a pity you could not come last night. You could have seen a lovely picture of the blowing up of the Legation," the police witness said.

Givon is on trial with 13 other youths accused of membership of a nameless terrorist organisation, which blasted the two Communist Legations.

The prosecution is expected to end its case today after the court has heard some 70 witnesses and examined 350 exhibits.—Reuter.

AFFIDAVITS

Mr Wright next read two affidavits to explain to the Court the circumstances of the matter.

The first affidavit was made by Leslie Sung, acting editor of the Hongkong Standard dated July 27, in which he said that he took up that appointment on June 23, 1953, on the resignation of the previous acting editor.

He admitted that in his capacity as acting editor he was responsible for approving the pages of the daily paper and during the course of his duties he approved of the two articles complained of. His duties included the approving of every news item and article appearing in the daily paper and this task involved his working in circumstances of considerable pressure in order to be in time for the publication of each daily issue.

"Due mainly to the pressure of work and the short period of time I had been performing the duties of acting editor I regretfully failed to appreciate or advert to the fact that both the articles contained a contempt of court, I had no intention of deliberately or wilfully interfering with the due course and impartial administration of justice in the Colony or in any way prejudicing a fair trial of the accused person referred to in the affidavits."

The affidavit went on to give particulars of Sung's career, stating that after graduating from the Hongkong University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1941, he taught in Queen's College and then stayed in the interior of China throughout the Pacific War. He was employed by the Shanghai Herald as reporter, and later as sub-editor and editorial writer from 1945 to 1949, and from 1947 to 1950 was a news editor of Agence France-Presse and night editor of the China Press.

SUBMITTS APOLOGY

Sung continued, "I admit I was guilty of a serious error in passing for publication the two articles for which I wish to express my sincere and unqualified regret and tender my most humble apologies to this Honourable Court."

Mr Wright next read the affidavit of Aun Eo Han, secretary of both the Tiger Standard Ltd and the Sing Tao Jih Pao Ltd.

Han stated in the affidavit that he was informed by Alfred Simon, one of the sub-editors of the Standard who was responsible for compiling the article and E.M. Pereira, local news editor of the paper responsible (Contd. on back page, col. 2)

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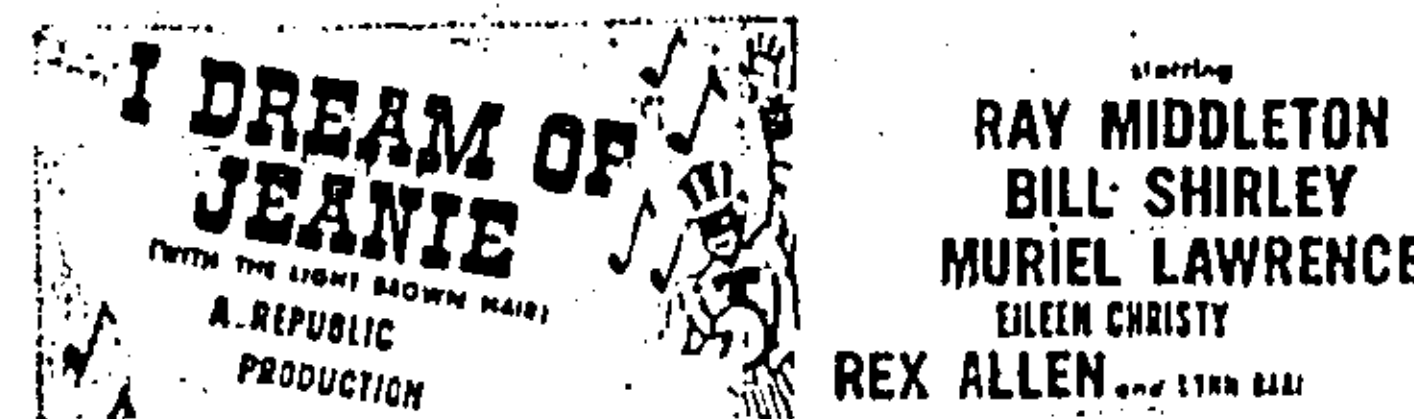


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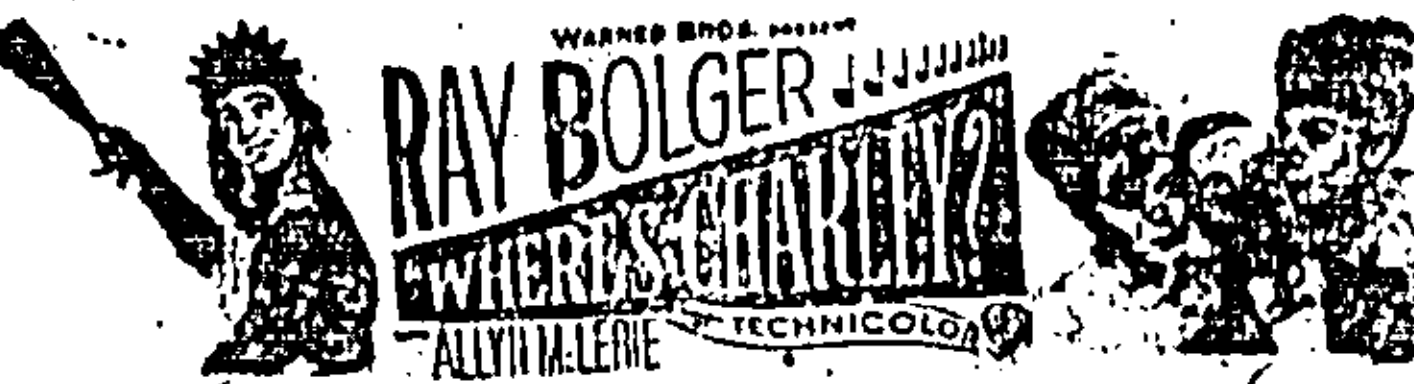


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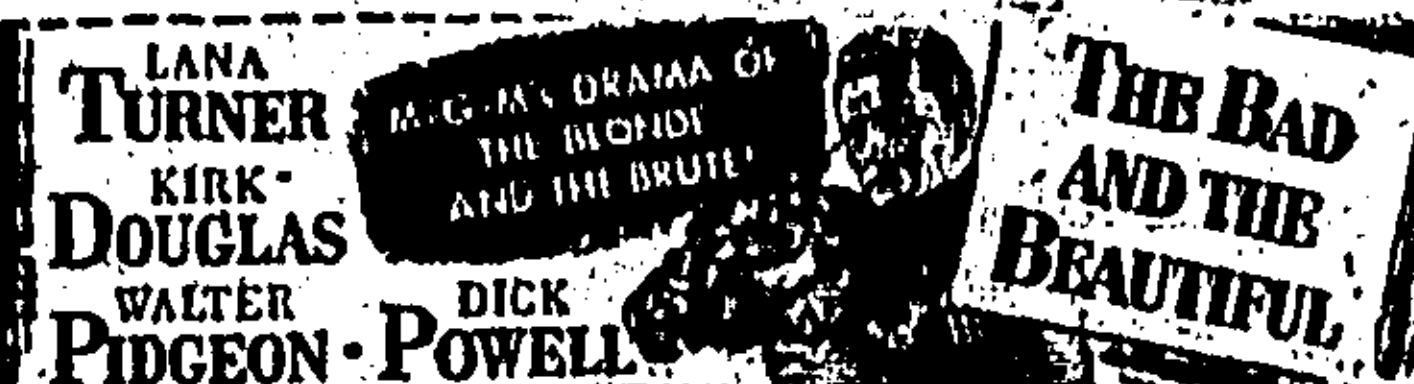


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NEXT CHANGE: "CARRIE"

GENERALS REJECT PLAN

Chinese Nationalists In Burma Will Fight On

Urgent Summons To Senior Officer From Formosa

Bangkok, July 28.

Regional commanders of General Li Mi's Chinese Nationalist guerrillas in Burma have flatly rejected a four-nation military commission's plan to evacuate 12,000 guerrillas, a usually reliable source said today.

The commission, formed of delegates from Burma, Formosa, Thailand and the United States, has been meeting in Bangkok since May 22 in an attempt to secure the withdrawal of the Nationalists from Burma.

Five commanders from General Li Mi's Monghsat headquarters in Burma, led by Lieutenant-General Lee Tso-fu, arrived in Bangkok five weeks ago to give their views on the evacuation plan.

On their arrival they announced they would continue the fight.

General Li Mi, convalescing in Taipei, Formosa, then sent his Deputy General Li Win-bin, to Bangkok in an attempt to persuade the rebellious commanders to accept the evacuation plan, already approved by the Formosa Government.

Now, the Bangkok sources say, after three weeks of incessant parleys, General Li Mi's Deputy has failed to bring the regional commanders around.

Called to Taipei, General Li Mi had summoned the leader of the rebellious commanders to Taipei immediately for talks.

He is expected to fly within 48 hours.

Colonel I Fu-de, the Formosa Government delegate to the commission, is expected to leave with him.

The commission proceedings have been completely stalled until the outcome of the Taipei talks is known, the sources said.

The attitude of the guerrilla commanders has caused surprise in diplomatic quarters here because the evacuation plan was drafted by General Li Mi's staff officers in Taipei and brought to Bangkok by Colonel I Fu-de and accepted with only slight modifications by the Burmese delegation as a compromise.

Reuter.

TRUMAN MEMOIRS

REVELATION

New York, July 28.

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman said today that discussions were under way with the Internal Revenue Bureau to permit former President Truman to ease taxes on the magazine sale of his memoirs.

Judge Rosenman would not confirm that Mr. Truman would receive \$500,000 for the sale but said a report that the tax plan had been turned down was "incorrect."

A spokesman for the revenue service said in Washington that there had been no ruling on the tax plan.

Judge Rosenman said the Internal Revenue Bureau suggested some technical revisions in the plan which was designed to spread payments — and taxes — on the memoirs over six years.

"This is a routine thing, many authors have done this," according to Judge Rosenman, a former White House aide who is handling legal details of the Truman memoirs.

The Chicago Tribune today gave the \$500,000 figure for the memoirs sale and said the Government had refused to allow Mr. Truman to spread his tax payments over seven income years.

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BRITISH SHIPS FOR JAPAN

Being Sold As Scrap

London, July 29.

British ships which are spending the last few months of their life in Far Eastern waters have a strong chance of ending up as raw material in Japanese factories.

To help satisfy an urgent industrial demand for steel, all of which has to be imported, Japanese shipbreakers are paying high prices for old ships than their counterparts in Britain.

British shipbreakers have been offering about £20 per gross registered ton, Japanese buyers have been paying about £12 on condition that the ship is delivered in Japan.

Recent sales of British ships to Japan include the Ocean Venus and the Sova, which together amount to about 13,000 gross registered tons and the old 6,000-ton cargo ship Lautoka.

British shipbreakers appear to have satisfied their immediate requirements and prices in London are tending to fall.

This week Japanese buyers have been offering only £10 to £11 per gross registered ton but, as continental breakers are having difficulty with currency licenses, London selling agents believe that sales to the Japanese will continue.

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Still Supported By Britain

London, July 28.

Mr. H. A. Butler, Acting Prime Minister, assured the House of Commons today that Britain continued to support the United Nations' majority plan for atomic control.

"Unless a better alternative is suggested," he said, the Government hoped this plan "will serve as a useful basis for further discussion in the Disarmament Commission."

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Oil Production A Record

London, July 28.

Middle East oil wells produced a record 59,000,000 metric tons of crude oil during the first six months of 1953, the Petroleum Information Bureau reported today.

The chief producing country was Kuwait, which for the six-month period slightly exceeded Saudi Arabia's production for the first time. Both produced just over 20,000,000 metric tons.

Middle East production for the same period last year was only 50.5 million metric tons.

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Bull-Fighting Not What It Was In Good Old Days

Madrid, July 28.

Veiled charges that bulls fighting in Spanish rings are being bloated up with flour and water to tire them, have begun circulating in the Spanish press and threatened the already tottering industry with a new crisis.

Jose Salas y Guirior, writing in the well-informed morning paper ABC, claimed that the toros of today have lost most of their spirit long before the crucial minutes of the spectacle—the fight to the death between matador and beast.

He said—that he does not precisely know the reason for this, but cannot help speculating that the bulls are being bloated shortly before entering the ring. Traditionally, the bulls do not eat or drink for 24 hours before fighting. Hunger is supposed to give them additional lust for victory over man.

A little flour, given to a bull, will give it tremendous thirst, the ABC correspondent pointed out. It might then drink 30 to 40 kilos of water—about four gallons.

"Thus it can happen that the toro goes into the bull-ring in the throes of indigestion and is tired," he says.

Bull-fighting experts were reluctant to comment immediately on the charges. The sport, art, industry, entertainment or spectacle (what you call it depends largely on one's way of thinking) is passing through difficult days, and the fans were hesitant to stir up a new controversy.

UNDER A CLOUD

The season started under a cloud of dissension when one of the leading bull-fighters, Antonio Bienvenida, disclosed that it had become the practice in Spanish rings to shave the ends off the bulls' horns to render them less dangerous for the toreros.

There are many who believe that it is the tourists who are keeping bull-fighting afloat. Foreigners are flocking to Spain in ever-increasing numbers, and most of them want to see at least one corrida—good or bad—and they are not particularly fussy about the prices they pay. Not as fussy as the Spaniards, anyway.

So it is that in the best seats at the bull-fights one hears nearly as much English spoken as Spanish.

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Cambodia Proposal Revealed

Paris, July 29. Cambodian Premier Penn Nouth disclosed in Phnom Penh yesterday that his country's latest note to France demanded that a Franco-Cambodian committee be set up to study the possibility of immediate transfer of certain powers.

The French Press Agency said in a despatch from the Cambodian capital that the Premier had asked in this respect control over the army, police and judiciary.

After consultations with King Norodom Sihanouk the Premier handed the note on Monday to the French High Commissioner in Cambodia, Jean Ristuer.

Penn Nouth said that points on which the proposal committee would be referred to Paris for further discussions in which Vietnam and Laos might take part.

He stressed that Cambodia wanted total financial independence to escape the "financial follies" of Vietnam and that his Government would seek to re-adjust franc-plastre parity, the agency said.

WIDER POWERS

Premier Penn Nouth also announced yesterday that he had reshuffled his Government. No Ministers left the Government and no new ones entered it but several portfolios changed hands.

The French Press Agency said the reshuffle represented a considerable increase in the powers of the Premier who assumed the Finance Portfolio because of "indiscipline" in certain Ministries to allow him to ensure a balanced budget.

The Portfolio of Sport, Youth and Basic Education will allow the Premier to direct the mobilisation of manpower for the embryo Cambodian National Army.

The Agency said Sirik Matak, former Defence Minister, whose position had become delicate as a result of desertions in the Cambodian Army, was reappointed as Foreign Minister. Sir Var, former Minister of National Economy, took over the Defence Ministry.

Only Minister to keep the same post was Prak Sarin at the Ministry of the Interior. —Reuter.

Recruiting To Slow Down

Sydney, July 28. The Australian Minister for the Army, Mr. J. Francis, said tonight that the Australian Government would slow down its recruiting campaign as a result of the Korean armistice.

However, he went on, some men would still be recruited to make up for those Australian forces still in Korea, and which are expected to remain there for some time yet. —France Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Chest (6).
 - Danger (5).
 - Trackable (8).
 - Approximately (5).
 - Small shot (6).
 - Precious stone (7).
 - Middle (7).
 - Reactor (6).
 - Aroma (6).
 - Turns into cash (8).
 - Shelf (5).
 - Dismal (6).
- DOWN
- Clutch (5).
 - Ultimate (5).
 - Discount (7).
 - Gravely (6).
 - Tenacious (8).
 - Plundered (6).
 - Hung around (8).
 - Fabulous female (7).
 - Careless (6).
 - Falso (6).
 - In first-class condition (5).
 - Irritable (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Chic, 4 Stamina, 8 Lute, 9 Undo, 10 Eminent, 11 Step, 12 Muse, 14 Peasant, 17 Enraged, 19 Spies, 22 Treated, 23 Lass, 27 Tire, 28 Officer, 29 Draw, 30 Stag, 31 Density, 32 Easy, Down: 2 Honour, 3 Closest, 4 Steep, 5 Tempter, 6 Menda, 7 Nimon, 12 Melt, 13 Sage, 15 Asia, 16 Toss, 18 Dotest, 20 Pledge, 21 Essays, 23 Rifle, 24 Miss, 25 Dirty.

British Economy Can Withstand Effect Of The Korean Armistice

British Firms' Move On China Trade

(By Harold Guard)

London, July 28. Powerful British commercial combines were losing no time today in seeking to unfreeze trade with Communist China now that the Korea fighting has ended.

Demands for the easing of bans on China trade were made in both Houses of Parliament yesterday. A representative body of British business concerns in planning now to follow up their demands by urging the Government to take immediate action to improve relations with Red China.

A little over a year ago, this same body announced that British corporations in Red China planned to liquidate their assets because they despaired of doing business with the Communists. The British Government then advised the merchants against hasty action and made representations to the Peking Government on their behalf. The businessmen complied and now they want full Government support in their drive to do trade with China, with whom they have traded for nearly 100 years. —United Press.

STRIKE AT U.S. ATOM FACTORIES

Oak Ridge, July 28. The United States Government called on 3,500 strikers at two atomic energy factories today to end their walk-out and return to work.

The request was made in a joint telegram from the Secretary of Labour, Mr. Martin Durkin, and the Atomic Energy Commission chairman, Mr. Lewis Strauss, to the striking Atomic Trades and Labour Council.

Council leaders called a meeting to consider the request. They declined to disclose the contents of the Government telegram.

Earlier Federal mediators failed in an attempt to settle the dispute that has idled 5,500 workers here. After a 5½ hour meeting which ended this morning the mediators reported no progress had been made toward settlement of the strike. —Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN LONDON

London, July 28.

Cabinet ministers are confident that an economic slump can be averted in the aftermath of the Korean war provided there is no major business recession in the United States.

Government experts and business do not expect the imminent impact of the cease-fire on the British and West European economies to be very great.

Most of it had been anticipated in the many months of truce negotiations.

But they are seriously considering plans to meet the possible long-term repercussions of any trade recession which might develop in the United States as a result of the diminishing international tension.

A cautious expansion of East-West trade is mentioned among the possible remedies on a long-term basis.

All experts are agreed that there is no likelihood for the time being of major cuts in the Western defence expenditure.

Consequently there is no plan at present for immediate

GERMANS TOOK HIS SIGHT: NOW RETURN IT

The Germans robbed William Connolly, of Newbolds Road, Wolverhampton, of his sight when they slung mustard gas bombs at the trench where he was sheltering from a bombardment in World War One.

Today, he can see again—through the eyes of two Germans which were used at Wolverhampton Eye Hospital to replace his own. He never met either of the men who helped to restore the sight of his eyes, but he has learned their names, but one day he hopes to meet them.

For years after the trench incident Mr Connolly's sight gradually deteriorated until three years ago neither glasses nor contact lenses could help him see any more. He had to stop work, and knew that very soon he would be totally blind. The vital corner of his eyes, their transparent covering—was clouded, he was told, and only a miracle could save his sight.

Then one day the miracle began. A young German, himself an ex-serviceman, walked into the eye hospital with a tumour in one eye. The eye had to be removed, but the corner was still undamaged. This was duly noted by surgeons who had already watched cornea transfer operations on the continent.

They thought of Mr Connolly and sent for him. Soon the Wolverhampton hospital's first cornea-grafting operation had begun. It went without a hitch; a few days later, when the bandages were removed, Mr Connolly could see clearly out of that eye to the end of the ward.

A few months later a second German, also an ex-serviceman, walked into the hospital. He, too, had a tumour on one eye, and once again the cornea was healthy and whole. His eye was removed. Then they sent for Mr Connolly, grafted the cornea from the German's eye on to his other defective eye, and completely restored his sight.

The American Secretary of State pressed his point, despite strong British and French opposition, so as to give Chancellor Adenauer's popularly another boost before the September parliamentary elections. In the end, the report states, Britain and France agreed to set up mixed commissions after the Americans had threatened to proceed independently in their zone.

This agreement does not cover the top Nazi war criminals serving their sentences in Spandau Prison, Berlin. Under Four-Power agreement they cannot be released unless Soviet Russia agree.

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DECISIVE FACTOR

They expect some downward moves in some commodity prices but on the whole they think that prices have been sufficiently adjusted in international markets during the past months of truce expectation.

It is argued, moreover, that the expenditure on the actual fighting in Korea represents only a small part of the total cost of defence and that rehabilitation demands will make up for at least some of the amount.

As of now, the estimates are that an overall reduction of defence expenditure of any stable scale will be a matter of years rather than months.

But the decisive factor will, in the view of experts, be the future development of American business.

If it slumps heavily, its repercussions will affect Europe almost without fail. But what they hope is to make the impact less powerful. —United Press.

German War Criminals To Go Free?

Many German war criminals serving sentences in Allied prisons in Germany may be released by the end of August, according to Herbert Blankenhorn, West German observer at the Washington Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference.

In his report on the conference, Mr. Blankenhorn said that the United States Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, had proposed to find a "final solution" to the problem of the war criminals.

One section of the German-Allied treaties calls for a review by mixed German-Allied Commissions of all sentences of war criminals still held by Great Britain, France and the United States.

And Mr Dulles suggested that this section be put into practice immediately without awaiting general ratification of the remainder of the treaties.

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A Smiling Princess



Princess Margaret, in pink and with a small hat, seen with the Queen, in blue, and the Duke of Edinburgh at London Airport. The Queen and the Duke went to the airport to welcome home the Princess and the Queen Mother on their return from their Southern Rhodesian tour.—Reuter photo.

Priests And Reds Fraternise In War Of Vineyards

Parish priests and Communist mayors fraternised under tricolour flags behind hundreds of barricades thrown across roads of Southwest France yesterday as wine farmers struck their first blow in their price "war" with the Government.

Church bells tolled in towns and villages throughout the area early in the morning calling out the people in a four-hour protest against the Government's refusal to buy up surplus alcohol stocks.

Flags flew at half-mast and municipal and village councils closed their offices. Thousands of wine-growers, independent and easily excitable, with their wives and children, their mayors, priests and Parliamentary deputies, trooped out to man the road blocks built of overturned cars, barrows, tractors and wine barrels filled with water.

For four hours from 5 a.m. most of the national and provincial roads through the four departments of the Herault, Aude, Gard and Pyrenees Orientales on the southwest—Mediterranean coast were closed to traffic.

The Ministry of the Interior, which the night before promised to keep the roads open at all costs, sent squads of special police to surround the countryside in a vain effort to carry out its orders.

Most of the exchanges were conducted in good humour. In this warm, lush country, which provides France with most of its "vin ordinaire," tempers subside as suddenly as they arise.

GROWERS' THREAT

Serious incidents were rare. At a barricade at Pulcherie in the Aude department, police were met with a hail of stones when they tried to dismantle the barricade. They replied with tear gas. One on each side was injured.

By mid-day yesterday all traces of the barricades were gone and traffic was running smoothly again. But the emotions stirred up by this first protest action showed no signs of dying down.

M. Louis Servant, President of the Committee of Wine-growers, running the campaign, threatened further action almost immediately with stronger measures if the Government did not respond satisfactorily.

The crisis, one of over-production, has sent wholesale wine prices totalling from an average of 42 francs per litre (9d. per quart) in 1949-50 to 24 francs (6d.) in 1951-52.

Yesterday's protest movement has revived memories of the serious disturbances which followed the last wine-growers' strike in the same area in 1907. Then the farmers poured their wine into the rivers and gutters rather than sell it at uneconomical prices. Several people were killed in rioting. —Reuter.

Greece Signs Trade Pact With Russia

Athens, July 29.

Greece and Russia last night signed their first post-war trade agreement for the exchange of \$10,000,000 (about £2,500,000) worth of goods each.

Greece will import annually 300,000 tons of Russian fuel and oil products, 45,000 cubic metres (about 58,000 cubic yards) of timber and 10,000 tons of anthracite coal.

She will export to Russia 5,000 tons of tobacco, 1,000 tons of cotton, 500 tons of rice and 1,000 tons of laurel leaves.

Negotiations have been conducted through diplomatic channels in Athens. —Reuter.

West Germany Releases Alleged Nazis

Karlsruhe, July 28.

All the group of ex-Nazis arrested by the British last January on suspicion of plotting to restore Nazi power in West Germany have now been freed, the West German Supreme Court announced today.

The announcement said that the last two to be kept under arrest—Dr Werner Naumann, former State Secretary in the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, and Dr Karl Friedrich Bornemann, ex-Hitler Youth District Leader—had been set free.

A British High Commission spokesman, commenting on Naumann's release, said: "We had

it difficult to understand on what grounds the court based its decision. The release is no way prejudges either way the question of guilt or innocence of any offence."

The court ruled that the preliminary investigations into the alleged plot were to be continued. It said the continued investigation was to establish whether the alleged plotters had "become guilty of forming an illegal secret association, and participating in an association treasonable to the constitution."

Naumann told reporters later he hoped he would be tried by a German court. He said nothing would serve better to "prove my loyalty towards the constitution" than a public trial.

Naumann claimed he would have no difficulty proving that

the neo-Nazi movement he was alleged to have led had never existed.

The Second Senate of the Supreme Court, in announcing its decision to release Dr Naumann, said there was neither "urgent suspicion against him nor danger of his fleeing or hampering the investigation."

Last May the West German Justice Minister admitted publicly that he had underestimated the first the seriousness of the Naumann plot.

The Court's ruling that there was no "urgent suspicion" against Naumann is seen in

London as a challenge to Britain's action in her secret night swoop on the group last January.

The British Foreign Office spokesman tersely answered "No comment" when asked last night for his view on the ruling.

Announcing the British Government's decision to hand the group over to the West German authorities in March, Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons:

"Our intention from the beginning has been to frustrate a serious potential danger, to bring the facts to light, and to enable the German authorities and the German people to form their own judgment upon them." —Reuter.

Montpellier, July 29.

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GREAT CHALLENGE Adlai Stevenson On Political Settlement In Asia

London, July 28.

Mr Adlai Stevenson, the American Democratic leader, said today that a political settlement in Asia "will be one of the greatest challenges to our statesmanship."

He told more than 100 world press correspondents: "Somehow fighting a war is easier—as we have long since discovered—than getting it.

"We thank God that the Korean War has ended and the bloodshed has stopped. At the same time we must foresee that the truce is uneasy and the prisoner exchange and the political settlement in Asia is uncertain."

"This will be one of the greater challenges to our statesmanship—British, American and the United Nations—that we have yet confronted."

Mr Stevenson said bluntly he was against the admission of Communist China into the United Nations. There were no reasons for "smiling upon Peking and clapping her to the bottom of the free world yet. She still threatens peace by supporting the rebels in Indo-China."

Coping cheerfully with a rapid fire of questions at the press conference, Mr Stevenson gave warning against thinking that Russian policy was fundamentally changed. In the first announcement, which did not take an optimistic view of his condition, said earlier today that the Senator's health had deteriorated.

The hospital said at this time that no other bulletin would be issued today unless there was a serious change in the Senator's condition.

GETTING WEAKER In its second bulletin, the hospital said: "Senator Taft's condition continues to be unsatisfactory. He has been able to take very little nourishment and is generally weaker. He is experiencing no pain and has no fever."

It had been announced last week that the Senator would return to Washington on Wednesday. A statement from the hospital yesterday said only that his departing would be delayed.

The first bulletin today, said "Senator Taft's condition has deteriorated somewhat during the last 24 hours."

It said he was responding well to treatment and was not taking food satisfactorily. —Reuter.

SENATOR MCCARTHY He added that if Germany should ever surrender the right to make her own decisions "I would respect it as spelling the end of the European Defence Community and the political community of free Europe."

Replying to questions about Senator Joseph McCarthy, Mr Stevenson said: "I am not against the objective of awaking national consciousness about the Soviet menace but I am against Senator McCarthy's methods."

"The United States was alert to the danger of Communism when we instituted Marshall Aid in 1947 and that was three years before Senator McCarthy began to speak."

Mr Stevenson gave no direct reply to a reporter who asked whether he intended re-entering the political arena. He said "I want to give my help I can to my party and country in these critical times within the limits of my own circumstances."

Mr Stevenson will lunch with the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, on Wednesday. —Reuter.

SLASH MADE In Aid For Indo-China

Washington, July 28. Administration forces in the Senate were concerned over a 25 per cent slash in United States aid for Indo-China today, but they hesitated trying to do anything about it immediately.

They were afraid that if they tried to restore the \$100,000,000 aid on the Senate floor it might give the "extremist" bloc an opening to shove through amendments cutting the Foreign Aid Bill even more.

The measure comes up for debate tomorrow. An informed source said, however, that the State Department was disturbed by the \$100,000,000 slash since the Korean truce might increase the chances of direct Chinese Communist intervention in Indo-China.

This spokesman said that Administration strategy might be to let the cut go through the Senate and try to make the full amount in a conference with the House. —United Press.

ATTLEE TO BE TITO'S GUEST

London, July 29. Mr Clement Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, will leave London on Saturday for a three-week stay in Yugoslavia as guest of the Government.

Mr Attlee will stay part of the time in Belgrade. The visit will be his first since his return from the United States. —Reuter.

Official To Remain In Prison

Karlsruhe, July 28.

The West German Supreme Court today ruled that an East German Government official accused of attempted treason and working for a foreign intelligence service must remain under arrest.

His name was given as Leopold Wels. He was arrested in West Germany last August. The Court also ruled that Josef Angenfort, former leader of the Communist Free German Youth Movement, arrested in West Germany, must remain under arrest.

Angenfort was arrested last March on his way to an illegal meeting of the movement. He is suspected of having prepared "treasonous activities."

Under German law, suspects can be kept under arrest without being formally charged. —Reuter.

Russia As A Competitor?

Oxford, July 28.

Soviet Russia may soon be another trade competitor for Britain, Mr Harold Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, said today.

Addressing a summer school for young business executives, Mr Watkinson mentioned the effect of German and Japanese competition on world markets and added:

"It would indeed be foolish to shut our eyes to the effect Soviet Russia's fifth five-year plan may have on some of the markets overseas." —Reuter.

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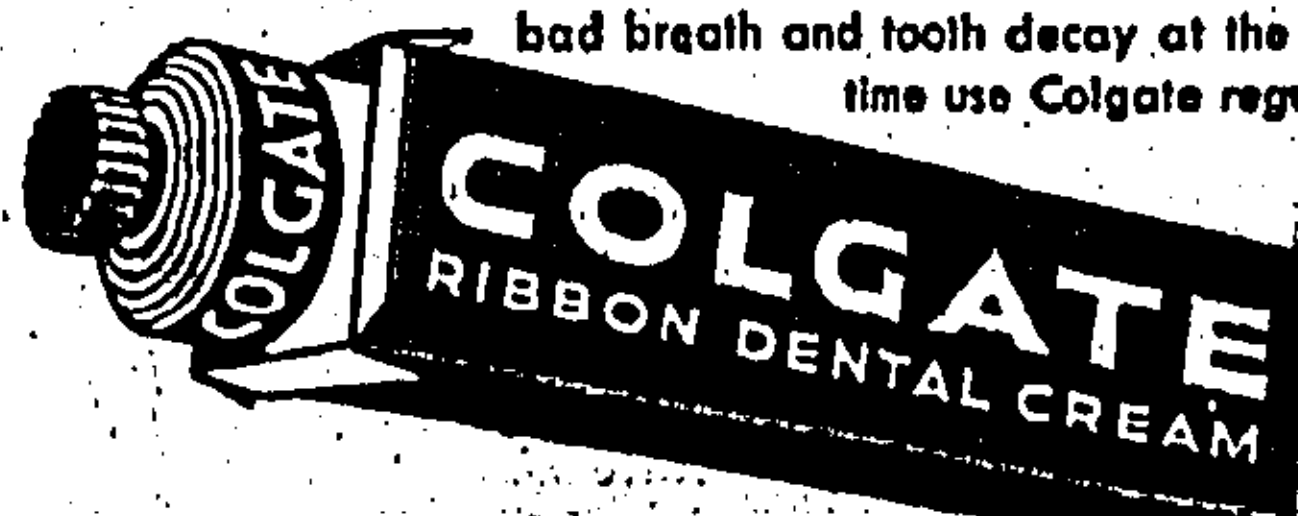
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the leading Powers without delay...not
overhung by ponderous agenda...Technical
detail...hordes of experts and officials.
CHURCHILL, a few weeks ago.



"BY THE WAY, WHAT EVER BECAME OF THAT IDEA OF CHURCHILL'S?"

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When a great man confesses: I've failed

LAST WEEK was published the third edition of a famous book. It is called "England" and was written 27 years ago by a famous man who revised it at 93. And here is a profile of that man—Dr W. R. Inge, former Dean of St Paul's.

MEET with me a great and noble man who is not afraid to tell the truth about himself. The gloomy Dean—remember him? That brilliant, brooding man who was Dean of St Paul's for 23 years; the vigorous and angry Christian who now, at 93, has an iron bedstead in his study because he can no longer safely climb the stairs to his bedroom.

I went to him to seek the answer to a question which often puzzles ordinary people. What are great men really like? Are they always as they seem—or are they like the rest of us?

Usually we never know the truth. Great men take it with them to the grave. Just a few, the truly great, have the courage to tell it before they go.

In silence

SO forget for a moment the fame of the Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., D.D. Forget that he is one of the most important thinkers of this century. And meet the man.

We lunched together at his Wallingford, Berkshire, home, Brightwell Manor, where he lives with his 47-year-old bachelor son, Crawford. Strawberries and cream, and a glass of Burgundy—the Dean enjoyed his lunch. We ate in silence, for the Dean's deafness, a lifelong affliction, is now acute. And then, in his study, cigarettes.

He pointed to a photograph on his desk. "My wife," he said. There was pride in his voice still. (She died four years ago). He added: "I have been lonely since she went."

So tired

HE was silent then. He seemed tired, with the deep tiredness of the very old. Near him, against the wall, was a pair of shining boots; he rarely wears them now. His many books were mostly undisturbed; he does not often read.

There are few visitors. He gets up for breakfast at 8.30 and goes to bed at 10 p.m. Somehow the day passes.

"It is strange to be old," he told me. "Time goes by as in a dream. There is not much for me to do now and it is not pleasant to be dropping one thing after another as the years go by."

"I am not unwilling to die. I have had enough of life and I am a little tired of waiting." What are the thoughts of this great Christian as he waits to meet his God? What regrets can he have, as he looks back on a brilliant life that has brought him renown as one of the greatest Churchmen of them all?

"If I could live my life again I don't think I should be a clergyman. I have never been sure even that I did not make a mistake in becoming Dean of St Paul's."

by MERRICK WINN

"I have never been happy about the Church of England. Perhaps it will be said of me that as I grew older I became a better Christian and a worse Churchman."

"I sometimes wish I had been a resident don at Cambridge. Or something else, perhaps—I don't know. There are many men I should like to have been."

So do not envy the Dean his fame. In that at least the man behind the title is like the rest of us.

But peace of mind—surely he had that? This man of faith must have been serene, confident, secure—as you and I yearn to be?

At school I was a strange little boy, and I did not get on with other boys. Then later I was still often unhappy, lonely, and shy.

"My feeling of isolation has always been the cause of my greatest unhappiness. Like many people I suppose I wanted affection—to give it and receive it. But it was not until I married at 45 that I found it, and found real happiness."

"My wife was a woman in a thousand and meeting her was the best thing that ever happened to me."

His shyness

THEN, with curious emphasis, "Marriage made me more amiable."

"Crawford Inge told me that his mother, Kitty, was his father's exact opposite. She was emotional and demonstrative, he, aloof, remote and a victim of black depressions."

So the man who inspired much awe in his vigorous years was, after all, shy, lonely, and self-doubting. His shyness even prevented his promotion in the Church. He refused a bishopric because he disliked meeting people.

And this is the man, remember, who was supposed to be arrogant and intolerant of fools. The Dean smiled at the memory.

"Yes, perhaps I did seem intolerant of fools," he said. "But I never said that I did not count myself among them."

But do not think the Dean repents his views of the human race.

"I do not love the human race. I have loved just a few

of them. The rest are a pretty mixed lot."

No one could think that the Very Rev. W. R. Inge had lived in vain. But what does the man himself think?

"I have done my best and I hope I haven't entirely wasted my life. But I don't think the world is a better place for having had me in it."

"The world is no better and probably no worse. It is the same as it always has been and, no doubt, always will be."

"But don't call me the gloomy Dean. I never deserved that. I have tried only to face reality, to be honest and refuse to be foolishly optimistic."

Most of us would consider the Dean's life had at least been a magnificent intellectual success. He has written 25 books and his Wednesday articles in the Evening Standard made him one of the most influential figures between the wars.

After-life

BUT, again, how does the man see it?

"All my life I have struggled to find the purpose of living. I have tried to answer three problems which always seemed to me to be fundamental: the problem of eternity; the problem of human personality; and the problem of evil."

"I have failed. I have solved none of them and I know no more now than when I started. And I believe no one ever will solve them."

Then this fine old thunderer of truths people hated to hear sat with head bowed, and he was silent for many moments. One of the "greatest Christians of modern times"—and as baffled as you and I.

So do not picture him waiting to meet a personal God, serenely sure of eternal life and salvation. Do not think he has grasped the secret of eternal happiness.

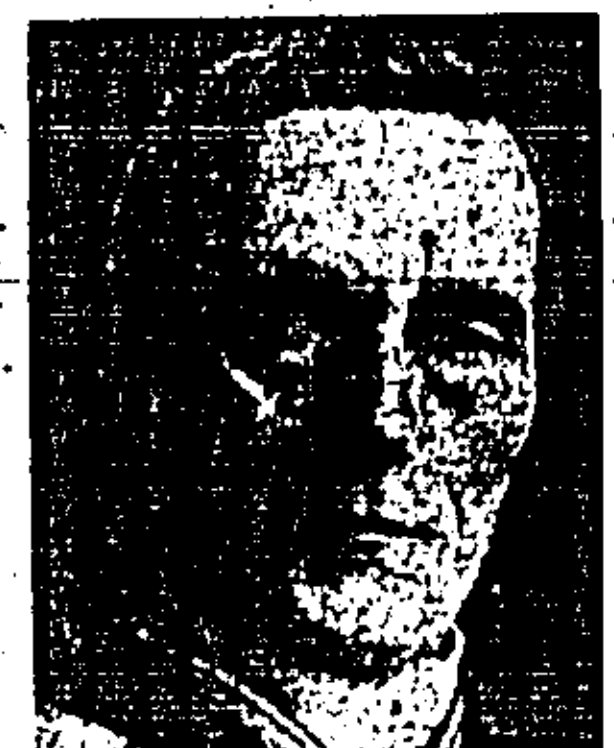
"I know as much about the after-life as you—nothing. I don't even know there is one—in the sense in which the Church teaches it."

"I have no vision of Heaven or a 'welcoming God.' I must know what I shall find. I do not wait and see."

Now the Dean seemed lost in dreams. Somewhere in the house a workman hammered; he was fitting banisters to help the Dean walk in safety.



DR. INGE as he is today, and (below) as he was pictured 27 years ago when he was Dean of St Paul's.



A black cat, flecked with white, stirred on the sofa. It looked aloof, remote. The Dean glanced up.

"It has no name," he said. And added, thoughtfully, "It is not very amiable."

And he seemed to say it as though looking in a mirror.

AFTER TRAINING IN MOSCOW— DISILLUSION COMES TO A GIRL RED

by TREVOR EVANS

THERE are McCarthys and McCarthys. The American Senator believes the taint of Communism in a person can never be eradicated. Once a Red always a Red.

Now an English McCarthy comes along, and in a remarkable book* proves you can get Communism out of your system.

Margaret McCarthy was a young Lancashire weaver in Moscow for training as a Communist organiser.

Her job was lowly enough in the Anglo-American section of the Profintern (the executive branch of the Comintern), but she was in the centre of the machine which ordered and controlled strikes in London docks, and decided policy for Scottish coal miners.

She writes: "A typical example of the work of our section was that which concerned the Scottish Mineworkers' Union. The union was at that time in the hands of the party. Our section controlled it."

How true that was 20 years ago. Equally true, though, is that all the top leaders of the Scots miners today are Communists.

In the present tense, Miss McCarthy writes: "There are people in Moscow, not necessarily of British nationality, whose knowledge of the British dock industry would amaze our Ministry of Labour, the Port of London Authority, and the T.U.C. and who possess a fund of information on Communists and Communist activities which our authorities would give their ears to possess."

Miss McCarthy worked for two years in Moscow, where she was known to the top Reds as "Clyde." Although she was in love, and had a deep regard for Russia, she was glad to come home. Poverty and hunger undermined her health. The cynicism of many party bosses surprised her. They divorced their elderly wives to live with "avidly bright young ladies from the Young Communist League or languorous, perfumed, decorative sirens, the ex-wives and daughters of the despised former bourgeoisie, to adorn the comfortable days of their power and authority."

"A wonder" THESE women astonished Miss McCarthy. She writes: "Russian women are luscious and enticing, but hopelessly lacking—in taste—and—finesse. They daubed their lips and cheeks brilliantly with cosmetics until they looked as artificial and painted as dolls."

"They affected the most clinging and sensuous of slinky garments, but they wore their hair in the most outrageous styles. On meeting, these women of the new boss class embraced each other effusively, gesticulating and kissing on both cheeks."

"They drenched themselves in perfume like children; to me they were a wonder to behold. To the most serious young

* "Generation in Revolt," by Margaret McCarthy. Heinemann, 15s.

They weren't on your own in that party room, and you are not on your own now. I listened to you, I understood, and I've finished with the party too."

Miss McCarthy decided her future lay with the trade unions. She had finished with politics. She remained so until she joined the Socialists in 1945.

Their risk THIS is a memorable and significant book. There are countries where its publication would raise a howl for her dismissal, where its candour would be incriminating.

For Miss McCarthy holds one of the key jobs in Britain, and her employers have risked accusations in double-dealing in their hatred of Reds.

She is Mrs. Margaret McKay, the chief woman officer of the T.U.C.

Nathaniel Gubbins

Timmo Shenko's only nine. Up to now he's doing fine. Soon he'll be a bigger swine. Pretty Timmo Shenko.

Raise a Loff

AND in Germany, of all places, they are going to be funny! Karl von Schmitzer, chief radio commentator of the Soviet Zone in East Germany, has promised his listeners that in future they shall have fewer political broadcasts and "more humorous and mirth."

I understand that a funny script called "Raise a Loff" has already been prepared. The cross-talk comedians will be ex-Captain General Lance Corporal von Stinkentrouser and Herr Doktor von Schmellingpantz, who organised humour in the German shelters during the war.

Good evening, Stinkentrouser. Goot evening, Schmellingpantz.

I have for you der very funny shoke, Stinkentrouser. Vot iss dis very funny shoke, Schmellingpantz? Der very funny shoke iss: 'Vot up a jam jar down comes' 'Van der rain down comes' 'All right' 'Vot up goes ven der rain down comes' 'Der umbrella up goes ven der rain down comes'.

Timmo is a Communist. Shakes his grubby little fist, ling us all upon his list, Pretty Timmo Shenko.

Timmo tells the Commissar, About his dad, about his ma, When they're shot he laughs "Ha-ha."

Pretty Timmo Shenko Ten is over; Timmo screams, Not to avot for his exams, He's pushing cripples under trains, Pretty Timmo Shenko.

—London Express Service.

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"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 29th July
"FUYING"	Djarkarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 30th July
"FOYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 30th July
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 1st Aug.
"PETER REED"	Tanjong Mani & Sibiu	8 a.m. 2nd Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 4th Aug.
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 5th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Belawan, Penang & Palembang	10 a.m. 8th Aug.
"YCHOW"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 8th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Singapore	10 a.m. 8th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Djarkarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 12th Aug.
"PAKHOI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 12th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	6 p.m. 12th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 30th July
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	1st Aug.
"YCHOW"	Shanghai	3rd Aug.
"HANYANG"	Kobe	6th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Osaka	8th Aug.
"PAKHOI"	Hongkong	10th Aug.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	11th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	15th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Japan	18th Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	11th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	15th Aug.
"SHANGHAI"	Australia, Ocean Is., Nauru & Manila	31st Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.		
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Aug. 6th Aug.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Aug. 14th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Aug. 24th Aug.
"LAOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th Aug. 25th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Sept. 6th Sept.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool	Sailed
S. "LAOMEDON"	Rotterdam	30th July
G. "PERSEUS"	do	7th Aug.
S. "CYCLOPS"	do	15th Aug.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	22nd Aug.
S. "LAOMEDON"	do	29th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	5th Sept.
S. "CYCLOPS"	do	12th Sept.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	19th Sept.
S. "LAOMEDON"	do	26th Sept.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	3rd Oct.
S. "CYCLOPS"	do	10th Oct.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"AGAMEMNON"	Sailed	4th Aug.
"DONA ALICIA"	do	19th Aug.
"DONA ALICIA"	do	29th Aug.
"BATAAN"	25th July	14th Sept.
"TELEMACHO"	25th Aug.	17th Sept.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

Sails	Arr. H.K.
"AJAX"	3rd Aug.
"HAINAN"	10th Aug.

Accept cargo for Kingston to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Calbay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.	10th Aug.
HK/Manila/H.N. Dorneo	(DC-3) 6.45 a.m. Tue. Fri. 6.45 p.m. Thu.	10th Aug.
HK/Singapore/Hongkong	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 6.45 p.m. Thu.	10th Aug.
HK/Manila/Hongkong	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 6.45 p.m. Thu.	10th Aug.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice. For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50, Connaught Rd. West, 25875, 32144, 24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

From	Due
"BENLEDI"	Japan on or abt. 11th Aug.
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. 16th Aug.
"BENMACDHUI"	U.K. 23rd Aug.
"BENLAWERS"	U.K. 29th Aug.
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. 10th Sept.
"BENAVON"	U.K. 27th Sept.
"BENVENUE"	U.K. 30th Sept.

SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENLEDI"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 12th Aug.
"BENCLEUCH"	Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull. 10th Aug.
"BENMACDHUI"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 26th Aug.
"BENLAWERS"	Genoa, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 30th Aug.
"BENVORLICH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin and Hamburg. 14th Sept.
"BENMACDHUI"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Antwerp and Hamburg. 22nd Sept.
"BENAVON"	London, Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 30th Sept.

† Calls Djibouti instead of Aden.
‡ Calls Manila.
All vessels accept cargo for Suez and Port Said.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
York Building Agents Tel: 34165 and 38710

CHINA MAIL

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be in the consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 30th July, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 31st July, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th August, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 29th July, 1953.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG PROBATE JURISDICTION

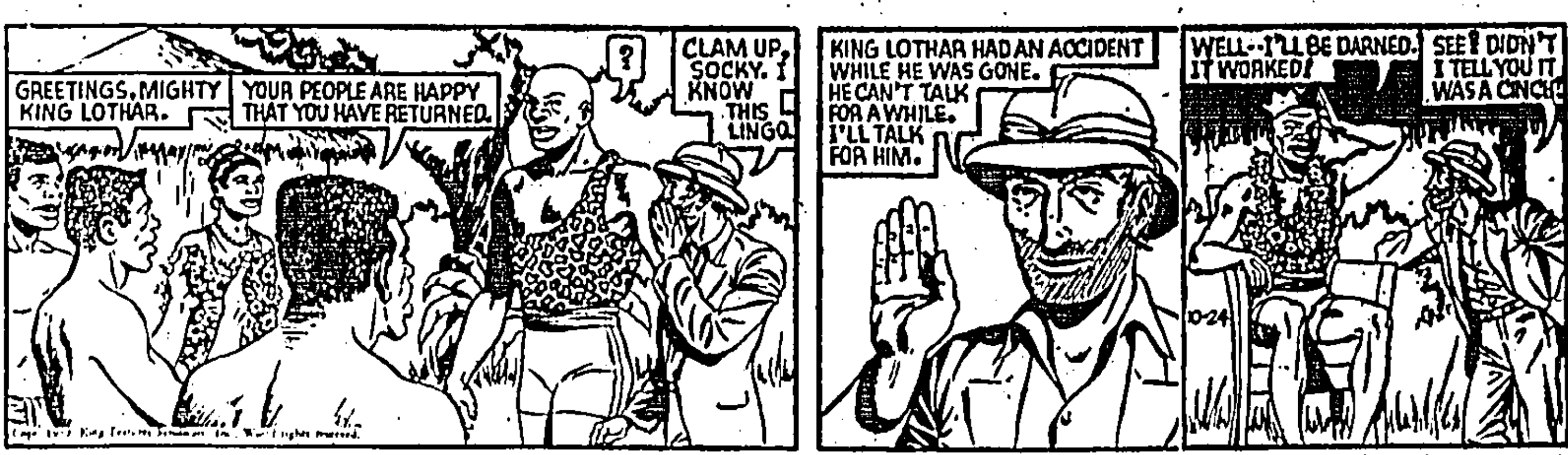
IN THE GOODS OF DENIS VERNY, BLAKE, formerly of No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has by virtue of Section 55 of the Probate and Administration Ordinance Cap. 10 made an order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 24th day of August, 1953.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 27th day of July, 1953. WILKINSON AND GRIST Solicitors for the Executors of the Estate of the above-named deceased. No. 2 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERD'NAND

Wrong Impression

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Tel: 2661.

M M

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Arrives	For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	24 Aug.	31 Aug.	Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	25 Aug.	1 Sept.	Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	26 Aug.	2 Sept.	Yokohama
Homewards	Leaves	Arrives	From
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	4 Aug.	11 Aug.	Yokohama
"VIETNAM"	12 Aug.	19 Aug.	Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	13 Aug.	20 Aug.	Yokohama

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Arrives	For
"COURSEULLES"	Europe-Sailed	31 August	Yokohama
"SILVERSANDAL"	Keelung-3 August	4 August	Yokohama
"MEKONG"	Keelung-10 August	11 August	Yokohama
"COURSEULLES"	Keelung-4 October	5 October	Yokohama

† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.

Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives July 31 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 1 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Aug. 4 from Manila.
Sails Aug. 5 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"LAO"

Arrives July 30 from Japan.
Sails July 31 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Bussan & Dairen.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives Aug. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 22 for Naha & Japan.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

R.M.S. "CORFU"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS:

FRIDAY the 31st July at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE:

Passengers are requested to send ALL baggage to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 Gate, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by NOON on Thursday, 30th July, 1953.

SPECIAL NOTE:

With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only. BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE WHARF.

EMBARKATION:

Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1953.

BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

Copies of the prescribed Forms 1(a) 1(b) and 1(c)

Now On Sale at S. C. M. Post, Ltd.
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

TEN CENTS EACH

Steel Plates Supply Prime Factor Facing UK Shipping Industry

The supply of steel and particularly steel plates seems to be a prime factor in the present problem of the British shipping industry.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$640,575.50. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES	Bank	Bank	Bank
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100
HSBC	100	100	100

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, July 28. Fairly selling was witnessed in the rubber market around noon but at lower prices. Prices closed as follows:—

Contract No.	Price
1	100.00
2	100.00
3	100.00
4	100.00
5	100.00
6	100.00
7	100.00
8	100.00
9	100.00
10	100.00

New York Sugar Futures

New York, July 28. World No. 4 sugar futures closed today four to seven points lower with sales of 61 contracts.

Contract No.	Price
1	100.00
2	100.00
3	100.00
4	100.00
5	100.00
6	100.00
7	100.00
8	100.00
9	100.00
10	100.00

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—

Contract No.	Price
1	100.00
2	100.00
3	100.00
4	100.00
5	100.00
6	100.00
7	100.00
8	100.00
9	100.00
10	100.00

As the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr Wingfield Digby, mentioned recently, it is the shortage of steel plate in late years which has largely held back the shipbuilding industry in this country.

Certainly most observers credit the shortage with being a major cause of the 6,500,000 gross ton backlog of orders on the books which is, in turn, largely responsible for the long delivery dates that the British industry is forced to quote.

This backlog can be looked at in two ways. In one way it is a disadvantage, since in these times the price of a vessel can be increased substantially between the date of the order being placed and the construction being completed. It is also a disadvantage in so far as in these rather uncertain times it is almost impossible for shipowners or anyone else for that matter to look ahead and plan their business for years in advance. Foreign yards with their shorter delivery dates gain a short-term competitive advantage from the existence of this backlog of orders in British yards.

From another point of view, the backlog does give a certain amount of insurance to the industry—provided it is not rolled upon. If the mere fact of its existence tends to discourage the placing of further orders with British yards for the present time, then it gives the industry a chance to work off some of that backlog. And the more it is worked off the shorter delivery dates will become, and so it will put the British industry in a more competitive position compared with foreign yards since it will

remove to a large extent what is probably the British industry's greatest disadvantage at present.

Much of this, of course, depends on the supply of steel and particularly of steel plates.

NOT ADEQUATE

The Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, in their second report, published as a White Paper, states that members of the Council most concerned as users of steel plates feel that not only is the present supply position unsatisfactory, but that adequate steps are not being taken to ensure that in future years supplies will meet the increasing demand.

The report says that there is at present a gap between supply and demand. We cannot measure the gap in precise figures but various estimates have been given as ranging as high as 250,000 and as low as 100,000 tons a year.

The report recommends that the Ministry of Supply should ask the Iron and Steel Board to examine the problem as soon as they can, including in particular the possibility of increasing rolling capacity in the traditional plate mills. Another recommendation is that the Iron and Steel Board should be asked to give early attention to the whole question of the basis of iron and steel prices, including the problem of "some extras."

The industry itself, and its friends outside, have been saying for a long time past that output could be increased if only more supplies of steel were made available. Even recently Mr J. N. Browne, Conservative MP for Gorton, speaking in the House of Commons debate on the Steel Bill, said that the output of the industry had been affected all along by the shortage of steel, and that shortage was not yet cured. "If we could get more steel, the speed of output would increase," he said. "We could then get more goods, more order, more business, more prosperity."

But this, say some observers, is not altogether painting a fair picture. What the industry has been crying out for is not just more steel, but more steel at the comparatively low price they have been paying.

PRICE OBSTACLE

They are not altogether restricted to the supplies they obtain through the official allocations. The shipyards can import steel in small plates from abroad under licence.

In view of the Government's professed interest in the British shipbuilding industry and its difficulties, it is extremely unlikely that a licence would be granted to the shipyards to import steel from abroad.

The thing which mainly deters the shipyards from importing steel is the high prices they would have to pay—the prices which are at present being paid by their foreign competitors.

In Germany, for instance, the shipping industry has to pay about 30 per cent more for its steel plates than the British industry pays. Only recently the German shipbuilding firm of Deutsche Werft A.G., Hamburg-Finkenwerder, pointed out in its annual report that German shipyards are handicapped by the high prices of German steel; heavy plates from German steelworks cost about 550 to 600 marks per ton, while British yards can obtain plates at £20 to £22 per ton, a difference of nearly 200 marks a ton.—Reuter.

France Has Largest June EPU Deficit

France had the largest monthly deficit in the European Payments Union (EPU) in June for the third month running, with 556,800,000 according to figures released by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

West Germany was again the biggest creditor with 322,000,000 while Britain's surplus of 24,200,000 was the lowest for several months. Her May credit was 220 million. Britain still remains the largest overall debtor with 353,700,000.

France settled her June deficit in gold. During the two previous months she had relied on special American grants to meet her debts.—Reuter.

BRITISH INVESTMENT ABROAD

London, July 28. The nominal value of British overseas investments at the end of 1951 had fallen 44 per cent from their 1938 level, according to the calculations of the Bank of England in their annual report.

They stood at the end of 1951 at £1,085,000,000 compared with a revised figure of £2,019,000,000 at the end of 1938 and £3,545,000,000 at the end of 1938.

However, the country's income in the form of interest and dividends was higher—£159,400,000 in 1951 compared with a revised figure of £143,000,000 in 1938 and £156,400,000 in 1938.

The United Kingdom's investments in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which for several years have stood at £11,000,000, with an annual income of £1,000,000, fell to £8,000,000 in 1951 with an income of £400,000.

But money has been pouring into British East Africa; the total in 1948 was £10,000,000, rising to £18,000,000 in 1949, to £24,000,000 in 1950 and to £25,000,000 in 1951.

British Central Africa has been another favourite with a total in 1948 of £70,000,000 (turning an income of £7,500,000) and in 1951 a total of £96,000,000, with an income in that year of £14,200,000.

In the Union of South Africa, the total has risen from £132,000,000 in 1948 to £102,000,000 in 1951, with an income of £21,100,000, the largest from any of the Commonwealth countries.—United Press.

A Smart Rally On Wall St.

New York, July 28. Stocks rallied smartly late today under the leadership of industrial shares after early trading was slow and prices as much as one dollar a share or more.

Steel shares led the way, bolstered by expectations of excellent first half-year reports. U.S. Steel, after the close, reported sharply higher sales and earnings. Rails, hardest hit in the early decline, pulled well up from their lows and other sections followed suit.

Weather Maps For Ships: New Development

Possibility of ships having weather maps transmitted to them is mentioned by Comdr. C. E. N. Frankcom, superintendent of the Marine Division of the Meteorological Office, in an article in the "Marine Observer" on the meteorological information available to shipping.

Experimental transmissions have started, he states, and maps transmitted by facsimile apparatus would save the radio officer the job of receiving a number of figure groups and the desk officer having to decode a message and draw the weather map.

Tragedy of the British Railways' motorship Princess Victoria, which foundered in a severe gale in the Irish Sea in January, and the disastrous floods during the same month which inundated large areas in the Netherlands and East Coast of England, brought home to us the terrible force of nature compared with which man's efforts are extraordinarily puny. Comdr. Frankcom writes.

Meteorology indeed provides the most tangible and awe-inspiring proofs of nature's beneficence and at the same time of its cruelty.

A recent analysis of all reported shipping casualties during the period 1940-52 shows that 13 per cent of recorded casualties were directly due to the weather. This does not take account of other casualties (e.g. collisions, strandings) which in many cases were probably indirectly due to weather.

It is interesting to look at the average monthly variation of weather casualties throughout the seven-year period. Comdr. Frankcom continues. "The graph gives the percentage of casualties due to weather, plotted for each month. The minimum in August and maximum in February are immediately obvious. The fact that these are the months of stormiest and calmest weather, respectively, in the North Atlantic can be no coincidence. But this graph is for casualties all over the world, and the highest of the hurricane seasons in the western North Atlantic, the eastern North Pacific, the Far East and the Indian Ocean is in August and September. The decrease of casualties in the late northern summer must therefore be due to the great preponderance of shipping using the North Atlantic.

"The analysis also shows that the percentage of casualties due to weather has varied quite considerably from year to year. The figures are—1940, 9.4 per cent; 1941, 12.7; 1942, 14.3; 1943, 14.1; 1944, 12.0; 1951, 13.3; and 1952, 14.7 per cent.

GALE WARNINGS

"Unfortunately there is nothing the meteorologist can do to control the weather. Gale and other meteorological phenomena will inevitably occur, and all meteorologists can do is to give as long and as accurate warning as possible. We have advanced considerably since the first gale warnings and weather forecasts were issued by Admiral Fitzroy in 1855. The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1929) and its successor (1948), which officially came into force in November, 1952, recognises the value of adequate meteorological information being issued to shipping.

The World Meteorological Organisation, which is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the meteorological services of all countries, is also fully alive to the importance of this.

"In order to make full use of the meteorological information which is available it is important that ships' officers should be meteorologically minded.

"The Ministry of Transport's examinations for masters and mates, which includes meteorology, is no doubt that in order to do this job properly a seaman must know something about at least the rudiments of this subject, and as scientific knowledge advances he needs to know more and more about meteorology and allied subjects in order to be fully prepared for the various aspects of his job. Meteorology, for example, has an important bearing on the practical operation of radar.

PERSONAL CONTACT

"All meteorological services cost a good deal of money to operate and it is important that potential users of the information should be fully aware of the various methods of obtaining it and the different uses to which it can be put.

"In addition to the information which is issued to shipping by coastal radio stations, the B.B.C. plays its part by including a spoken bulletin in its programmes and gale warnings are issued when necessary, thus catering for ships in harbour and for small vessels which have not the facilities aboard for listening to the ordinary W/T and R/T forecasts issued by coastal radio stations.

"It is not always convenient to board a ship to be listening to the radio before sailing, but in such cases it is possible, if considered necessary, for those interested to telephone the nearest forecast office and to speak to the forecaster, for thus get a verbal forecast for the particular area in which the ship is interested. This personal contact with the forecaster can be extremely useful, as special aspects of the meteorological situation can then be discussed.

Copra Quotation

New York, July 28. Copra closed today at \$180 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Coconut oil was quoted at 14 cents per lb. asked, c.i.f. West Coast.—United Press.

Bank Official's Trip

Taipei, July 28. Mr. A. D. Calhoun, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, is arriving today for a two-day visit. He will confer with officials of the Bank of Taiwan.—France Press.

London Foreign Exchange

London, July 28. The tin market was weaker. Spot was marked up 2 1/4 and three months was up 2 1/2 to the common price of £57 1/2. Turnover was 60 of which 10 tons were for cash. The closing prices were as follows:—

